

## Agricultural Society Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Didsbury Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday afternoon.

The secretary's report showed that the fair had been very successful, there having been 115 exhibitors with 579 entries. Livestock exhibits numbered 245 and other exhibits 334.

The amount of prize money earned, according to the prize list, amounted to \$862.00.

The financial statement showed a balance on hand of \$119.16 to which will be added the Government grant of \$200.00. It was decided that it would be possible to pay out prize money on a basis of 35%. This will be a little more than double the prize money paid out last year. The prize money will be paid out as soon as the grant is received from the government.

A motion was carried that the meeting recommend that a fair be held next year.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Didsbury Band who gave their service free on Fair Day.

A committee was appointed to look into the feasibility of rebuilding the horse barns which are in a bad state of repair. Messrs. Rieder, Brennan, Leeson and C. W. Gibbs were named as the committee.

The question of grading the show rings was discussed and Mr. I. L. Klein offered to supply his tractor to do the work.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President F. W. Leeson  
1st Vice President H. Brennan  
2nd Vice President C. F. Rennie  
Secretary C. E. Reiber  
Directors: N. S. Clarke, W. E. Rieder, H. Roberts, I. L. Klein, W. Thurlow, S. L. Bosomworth, J. Allen, J. E. Gooder, R. A. Gulliver, H. Hansen, J. Francis, T. Morris, J. E. Liesemer, E. G. Ranton, J. Sheils, J. V. Berscht, Carlton Leeson, Reid Clarke, C. D. Casey, D. G. Hardbatt and Bruce Parker.

Mr. J. V. Berscht was appointed delegate to the convention of the Alberta Fairs Association.

## BIRTHS

Didsbury General Hospital.

October 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Ted Lang of Olds, a daughter.

October 4th to Mr. and Mrs. T. Allen of Hartell, Alberta, a son.

## Outstanding Lecture.

Entertainment of outstanding merit was given an appreciative audience at Knox Church on Tuesday night, when under the auspices of the Junior Choir, Miss Grace B. Pattullo of Edmonton gave her lecture, "Young Alberta Sees Australia." Awarded a 5-month tour of Australia as a result of winning the Australian government's essay competition for all Canada, Miss Pattullo was treated as a very honored guest during her visit and was the recipient of numerous novelties and curios which she exhibited. Gifted with a pleasing personality and an amazing power of description she described her visit to every part of the Commonwealth and for one and a half hours held her audience spellbound. Among Miss Pattullo's exhibits were boomerangs, coral pieces, a mounted Koala bear, a penguin, specimens preserved in alcohol, necklaces made of fish scales, some rare specimens of wood, and a collection of 18 opals in the rough contained in a superb box made of Australian hardwood, which were presented to her by Mr. Percy Marks, the Jewel King of Australia.

On a par with the lecture was the musical program given by the Junior Choir under leadership of Mrs. Boorman. Costumed as old fashioned youths and maidens, the girls rendered a number of oldtime songs and melodies that brought memories of bygone days to many present. The excellent program spoke volumes for the careful and efficient training by the conductor. The program included the following numbers: "Memories," Florence Chamberlin soloist; "Old Village Choir," chorus; "Down By the Old Mill Stream," Lois Edwards soloist; "Believe me, if all those endearing young charms," chorus; "Little Annie Rooney," quartette by Geraldine Wallace, Verna Johnson, Margaret Phillipson and Edith Sinclair; "Oh dear, what can the matter be?" chorus; "Just a Song at Twilight," cello solo and chorus, Betty Boorman; "Friendship Never Dies," duet Gladys Geeson and Betty Boorman; and the concluding chorus, "Goodnight."

## Gets Nine Ducks With One Shot

L. J. Wigglesworth reports bringing down nine ducks with one shot on the Rosebud Creek last week.

Lew is not a fellow who is given to boasting and he has a witness to prove his story.

## Thanksgiving Day.

Monday, October 11th has been declared Thanksgiving Day and all business houses will be closed. The stores will be open all day Wednesday.

## Knox United Church Notes.

Thanksgiving services will be held next Sunday throughout the pastoral charge at the usual hours, when the minister will have charge of all services. A full attendance is urged at all appointments and a cordial invitation is given to all friends.

## Rosebud Inter-School Track Meet Friday

The annual Inter-School Track Meet will be held at Innisfail tomorrow (Friday). Local students have been hampered by the bad weather but we understand they will have entries practically in all the events.

## Junior Wheat Club Annual Seed Fair

The first annual seed fair of the Didsbury Junior Wheat Club will be held in the 20th Century Hall on Tuesday, October 26th. Judging will start at 1 p.m., the judges being supplied by the department of agriculture.

This is the club's first year, being organized last spring with 25 members. During the summer the members' fields were inspected by a representative of the department of agriculture.

The maintenance of quality in wheat production in Alberta is a matter of vital importance to the province. Probably the most successful plan yet devised to encourage the use of good seed is the development of the Junior Wheat Clubs. This undertaking is carried on under the supervision and direction of the field crops branch, department of agriculture, Edmonton, together with the Alberta Wheat Pool in co-operation with the dominion government's national council on boys' and girls' club work.

The boys engaged in this Junior Wheat Club work are at the age when impressions sink deeply. They are being impressed with the value of good seed in a very practical way. The lessons should stay with them during their lives. This year some 800 boys have participated in this work.

The boys produce the seed themselves and, being scattered the length and breadth of the arable section of the province, a considerable volume of excellent seed is provided over an extensive area each year. In addition, adult farmers become interested and in most districts where clubs operate the general tendency is for an increasingly higher standard of seed sown.

The Alberta Wheat Pool takes an extensive part in this work in the firm belief that through the Junior Wheat Clubs a real service is being rendered to agriculture in Alberta.

## Towns Consider Power Franchise

A meeting of representatives of the towns between Calgary and Lacombe was held Wednesday last at Innisfail to consider the franchise with the Calgary Power Co. for electric light and power.

Mayor Fox, of Innisfail, was appointed chairman, and Secretary Laidlaw secretary of the meeting.

As the franchises of many of the towns expire in 1938, the various towns with franchises with the Calgary power Co. are being organized in zones, with a central committee which will meet in Edmonton on October 18th to consider the conditions of the franchises.

Six towns were represented at the meeting, Carstairs, Didsbury, Olds, Bowden, Innisfail and Lacombe.

Opinions were voiced at the meeting that the domestic rate charged by the power company was fair, but that the street lighting charge was too high, and that the commercial and power rate needed some adjustment.

Mayor Fox, of Innisfail, and a representative from the town of Lacombe were appointed as representatives from this zone to attend the meeting in Edmonton.

Mayor Chambers, Councillors Reiber and Gooder and Secretary Austin represented Didsbury at the meeting.

## Crystal Dairy Wins 1st Prize at London

The Didsbury Creamery was awarded 1st prize for 21-lb. prints of butter at the London Agricultural Fair held September 13 to 18. They also received two second prizes at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

The local creamery have been consistent winners with their butter exhibits at the fairs throughout Canada for the past several years.

## Sample and Rummage Sale!

in the LEUSZLER BLOCK  
Saturday, October 9th  
at 2:30 p.m.

Hear the important messages to be broadcast over Radio Station KULA.

A wide variety of advertised goods:

Milk and Butter  
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Cleansers  
Lingerie  
Varnish  
Cereals  
Lux  
Coal, Etc.

—To be cleared at Sample Sale Prices

Tea Served. Open at Night

## Leaves for England.

Mr. John Scrutton left Tuesday for England where he will take up his residence. He sails from Quebec this Saturday on the "Empress of Britain." About a month ago his wife and daughter preceded him to England.

Mr. Scrutton had been a resident of Alberta for the past 31 years and had operated a photographic studio in Didsbury for 16 years. He served overseas in the 50th Battalion during the War, having enlisted in Calgary. He was a member of the local branch of the Canadian Legion and also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

During their stay in Didsbury Mr. and Mrs. Scrutton had acquired many friends, with whom we join in wishing them success in their new home.

## Have You Any Vegetables?

A quantity of vegetables have already been delivered for the Woods Home and Junior Red Cross. If you have any to spare just tell Mr. J. A. McGhee. The date of the drive will be announced later.

## The Didsbury Ladies' Shoppe News

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Regular \$3.95 to \$4.95  
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## Wings of the Morning . . .

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**\$4.95 and Up**

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All New Stock  
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At **\$1.50**

Large Stock of—

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Always on hand. Including Fancy Tweed, Crochet Wool, Silver Twist, Boucle de Luxe, Crepe Wool.

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34th **Anniversary Sale**

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## OUR SALE OF Household Specials

CONTINUES TO  
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CIGARETTE PAPERS

**Loyalty Is Needed**

To all who are interested in the development of the Hudson Bay route as a means of transport for commodities in and out of the Canadian west, and that should mean all residents of the prairie provinces, statements appearing in the 1937 report on Hudson Bay marine insurance rates by the Imperial Shipping Committee should convey assurance for the future of the short route between Europe and the middle west of the northern part of this continent.

The report announces reductions in, and advantageous changes in conditions relating to, marine insurance rates on cargoes handled through Churchill, indicates a potential lengthening of the shipping season for the route and, above all, for the first time in the eight years the route has been in operation, the committee voices its confidence in the comparative safety of the route, as expressed in the following excerpt:

"Eight seasons have passed since the new route was opened. The way is well charted and well equipped with aids to navigation. The exceptional circumstances on account of which the warranty is imposed—ice, fog and magnetic disturbance, are known and have been provided against by the gyro compass, direction finding and the very efficient escort of the Canadian patrol vessels.

"It is true that should a casualty occur, some time might elapse before salvage operations could be undertaken, and should the casualty be a very serious one or one which occurred towards the close of the season, salvage might be impracticable. Even though a Canadian government patrol vessel happened to be available for salvage operations, to suspend its normal activities of escorting other vessels might have unfortunate results.

"Nevertheless, so far as physical risks are concerned we are convinced that the Hudson Bay route is no more dangerous, and in some respects less dangerous, than the St. Lawrence route. As against this there still remains the fact that with the present small number of voyages a single total loss in a season is a serious matter for the underwriters."

An excellent feature of the report is the announcement of a reduction in marine insurance rates of 2s. 6d. per cent. on cargo carried in vessels using a gyro compass. This is a very desirable proviso, as it is essential that boats making use of the route be equipped with as many as possible approved devices calculated to lessen the risk of navigation through the strait and in the bay.

The "Avon River", the sole casualty of the 1936 season, which was driven on a reef without loss of life, was one of two boats using the route last year which did not carry a gyro compass.

It is true, however, that the lack of a gyro compass was not the cause of the disaster to the "Avon River". The committee quotes the London Board of Trade as declaring that the disaster was due "not to any special perils of the route, but to the unusually severe weather conditions which were experienced throughout the world in the latter part of 1936, during which an unusually large number of ships were lost."

The basis on which the reductions have been made and the establishment of the gyro compass as standard equipment for well-founded tramp steamers using the Hudson Bay route give some assurance that decrepit old hulks are not likely to use the route and thus imperil its growing prestige by foundering and imperiling the present rate structure.

Despite the favorable nature of the report, the reduction which has been made in the insurance rates and the encouragement which is being given to ensure safety measures, prejudice against the route in Eastern Canada and apathy in the West as to its fate in the future have not entirely disappeared. Only recently in the mouthpieces of financial interests in the east have appeared evidences of prejudice in the form of attacks against the route, founded principally on a material reduction in traffic through Churchill this year and the fact that this infant route is not yet on a self-sustaining basis.

The tenor of such articles is grossly unfair as they omit to tell the whole story. No reference is made to the fact that the West is suffering from the greatest drought in history, resulting in a lack of grain available for shipment, nor is it pointed out that during the season futures prices have so closely approximated cash grain prices as to make lengthy storage economically unfeasible.

These attacks indicate that the enemies of the route are not sleeping and it behooves the people of the west to demonstrate their loyalty to the Hudson Bay route by giving it their support on every possible occasion and in every possible legitimate manner.

If consumers in the prairie provinces, farmers in the country and business men in the urban centres would make it their business to express preference for goods shipped through Churchill their demands, if sufficiently insistent and persistent, would ultimately bear fruit and result in the increased volume of traffic which is essential if the route is to be speedily built up to sizeable capacity. If more goods are brought in through Churchill more boats will make use of the port for outbound cargo and the greater the speed with which traffic is developed the sooner will rates be further reduced.

**Quite Blameless**

A Vermont village pastor, who had a weakness for trout, preached against fishing on Sunday. The next day one of his parishioners presented him with a fine string of fish and said, hesitatingly: "I guess I ought to tell you, parson that those trout were caught on Sunday."

The minister gazed appreciatively at the speckled beauties, and said, "The trout aren't to blame for that."

**THE TRINDL ELECTRIC ARC WELDER**

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To tell summer temperatures correctly, a popular science note informs us, all you have to do is count the number of times a tree cricket chirps in a second, and add 40. Another way is to look at the thermometer.

Once a year Buddhist worshippers fill a Tokyo temple, pray and offer incense in gratitude to the spirits of silkworms and cotton plants for their "sacrifice" in giving silk and cotton to mankind.

One wonders how much of Canada is really seen by all the tourists who try to cover as much ground in 24 hours as their cars and constitutions will stand.

**How The Language Grows**

The Word Telegraph Was First Used In 1792

The word "televisor" was coined by J. L. Baird in 1925 to describe apparatus for television and was registered by him as a trade mark. On account, however, of the general adoption of the word in the United States and elsewhere to denote any kind of television apparatus, Baird Television, Ltd., has decided to abandon its registration as a trade mark, so that in future there will be no restriction upon the use of the word in connection with television. "Televisor" may thus be used in future as freely as "telegraph" and "telephone".

The word telegraph was first applied by Chappe in France, in 1792, to his invention of the semaphore system of transmitting messages to a distance; and the word telephone was used by Sudre in 1828 for a system of signaling by musical sounds. It was employed in 1844 to describe a powerful wind instrument to convey signals at sea during foggy weather.

Philipp Reis, in 1861, called his ingenious instrument a telephone, so that he may be regarded as the inventor of the name of the modern instrument. Alexander Graham Bell adopted the word in 1876 for his "Electrical Speaking Telephone."—Nature.

**Health LEAGUE of CANADA**  
presents  
**TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST**  
by **DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH**

**ARTICLE No. 11****Prevention Of Cancer No. 3 Medical Education**

The Hon. Dr. John M. Robb, former Minister of Health for Ontario did a fine job for the medical profession and public by his enterprise in setting up the first Royal Commission on Cancer instituted in any country, and by the subsequent establishment of the existing cancer clinics in that province.

The wealth of clinical material in hospitals of all kinds all over Canada has never been utilized to its full extent. The average doctor, unless he is ambitious enough to secure post-graduate education at his own expense, has heretofore learned little about cancer since he left college. The distribution of the King's Fund, although the amount available is ridiculously small, will afford an opportunity for the Canadian Medical Association to offer access to clinical instruction in hospitals and special cancer institutes.

The Cancer Committee, originally instituted by the Health League, is engaged in the preparation of a booklet for doctors on cancer. In this booklet, the work of men eminent in the various phases of cancer diagnosis, treatment and the latest developments on the subject will be discussed. In respect to this devastating malady, a new sense of responsibility has arisen in the ranks of the medical profession. The result of this is bound to be seen in the fight against cancer.

In the conquest of cancer, a huge sum of money is needed, money for medical education, for the education of the public, for investigation and research and for the uncovering of the frauds of quack cures. There are enormous hoards of wealth in Canada. Will not our wealthy friends, none of whose families are immune to cancer, loosen their purse-strings and join in the battle against one of the cruellest diseases which affects mankind?

Next article: Prevention of Cancer No. 4. Education of the Public in Cancer.

**Editorial Note:** Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to—The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

# THE FLAVOR LASTS

# STANDARD OF QUALITY

**ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES****BALANCED MENUS CONTAIN SIX FOODSTUFFS**

We hear a good deal these days about balancing budgets in the home as well as in political and business circles. Balancing menus is equally important.

Many housewives fight shy of the term "balanced menus" because they do not understand the meaning of the term. A balanced menu is one that keeps the body in health and supplies the necessary food for growth.

A diet must contain six foodstuffs to meet these requirements. Fats and carbohydrates are required to supply the body with heat and energy. Starches and sugars are included as carbohydrates.

The body requires food for new growth and for repairing old broken down tissues. This is supplied by protein foods in the diet. Some of the more common protein foods are egg white, milk, peas, beans, fish, meat and cheese.

Mineral matter, water and vitamins are needed to regulate our bodies and to keep them running smoothly. Vitamins are said to correspond to the spark of the engine. These three food stuffs are found in a number of foods but are particularly abundant in milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables.

All of these foodstuffs are found in the following menu: Liver Casserole, baked potatoes, creamed carrots, brown bread and butter, apple crumb pudding.

**LIVER CASSEROLE**

2 onions  
2 apples  
1½ pounds calf liver  
2 medium potatoes  
Salt and pepper  
1 teaspoon sage  
Cut onions up fine. Put liver in boiling water. Lift out after a few minutes. Put a layer of liver in the casserole. Add one layer of each, onions, potatoes, and apples. Add salt, pepper and sage. Repeat with layers of liver and other ingredients. Have a layer of potatoes on top. Add one cup stock or boiling water. Bake 1 to 1½ hours.

**APPLE CRUMB PUDDING**

8 to 10 apples  
¼ cup sugar  
Cinnamon  
¼ cup butter  
¼ cup brown sugar  
½ cup flour  
Peel the apples and cut into thin slices. Pile in a buttered baking dish and continue until the dish is almost full. Sprinkle with ¼ cup sugar (white or brown) and cinnamon. Prepare the crumbs for the top by creaming together the butter, brown sugar, and flour. When this mixture is worked together so that

it resembles fine bread crumbs pat it on top of the apples. Bake about 20 minutes or until the apples are soft and the top is a golden brown

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens' Home Service, Penticton, B.C., for free advice on home cooking and household problems. (Please mention this paper).

**Island That Grows****Fantastic Growth Of Island In The Danube River**

The case of an island that grows is now concerning the Hungarian legal world.

About 50 years ago the village of Dunapentele sold a little island of three acres to the church community of Dunavecse for a small sum.

Instead of diminishing in size, like other islands in the Danube, the little island grew steadily bigger, and has now attained to about 19 acres.

The fantastic growth of the island has annoyed its former owners, who now claim payment for the acres which have, literally, materialized since its sale.

The church community, on the other hand, refuse to make further payment on the grounds that they bought and paid for the whole island.—London Observer.

**Will Have Quiet Winter****Young Princesses Not To Be Seen Much In Public**

It is no secret that the Queen has been much exercised about the effect on her little daughters of their many public appearances this summer. August at Balmoral was maintained in family privacy, and it is likely that the little girls will make few appearances in the Autumn, says the London Daily Telegraph. In the Christmas holidays, a pantomime, the circus and a fairy play, with one or two children's parties, will naturally be allowed by the Queen. Dancing lessons will be held at the Palace and swimming lessons at the Bath Club. Both Princesses will work especially hard at their languages this winter. The Duchess of Kent takes great interest in this branch of their studies and talks French and German with her elder niece.

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## Development Of Markets Is Urged To Assist In Agricultural Rehabilitation

A three-fold program of rehabilitation of Canadian agriculture was laid before the Canadian Chamber of Commerce at Vancouver by Hon. D. G. McKenzie of Winnipeg, former minister of agriculture and immigration for Manitoba.

It called for careful formulation of trade agreements "with any consuming country in the world," first consideration in such agreements to be their effect on opportunities to sell Canadian foodstuffs in the country with which negotiations are made.

It urged establishment of a Dominion organization whose function would be to develop a well-conceived and aggressive advertising policy and advertising campaign in countries which buy Canadian foodstuffs. It stressed importance of research in "exploring to the utmost limit" the possibilities of using an ever-increasing quantity of farm products for industrial purposes.

Mr. McKenzie, vice-president of United Grain Growers, was speaking on the interdependence of agriculture and industry. He said industry was really in partnership with the farmer in development of agriculture.

"Partnerships involve mutual interests, but they also involve mutual responsibilities," he said. "All must recognize agriculture for what it really is—the chief source of our material for industry and chief market for the products of the manufacturer."

He suggested there were "signs of unrest and dangerous thinking among our people which, if left unchecked, may prove disastrous."

"We dare not bury our heads in the sand and say these are passing phases and all will soon be well. Rather must we recognize that these dangerous tendencies can only be checked by giving new constructive leads to the thinking of our people that will win their confidence and inspire them with hope for better things to come."

Mr. McKenzie referred to agriculture as "Canada's No. 1 industry." He said, however, that in his opinion the days of expanding wheat acreage in western Canada were over.

In reference to efforts being made in various nations to increase agricultural production, Mr. McKenzie said:

"That is a challenge we can meet. It imposes upon us the necessity of studying the market requirements of the countries in which we propose to sell our goods and of shaping our production to meet that demand."

"And it means that we must forget some of the foolish ideas we had about controlling prices and be prepared to sell our goods at something close to world competitive price levels."

Mr. McKenzie said he thought it unfortunate "that we have had in Canada, and may still have, those who cling to the philosophy of controlled production and compulsory marketing."

### Large Sheet Of Glass

**Ford Plant Produces 500-Mile Sheet 51 Inches Wide**

Long enough to reach from Detroit to Gettysburg, Pa., a 500-mile ribbon of glass, 51 inches wide, has been produced in a record-breaking run at the Ford Motor Co. Rouge plant.

The sheet is the longest ever produced at the Ford plant, and company engineers said they believed it was the longest ever made anywhere. Molten glass at a temperature of 2,200 degrees flowed into the rollers continuously for 139 consecutive days in establishing the record run. The round-the-clock schedule was maintained as long as possible, it was explained, because glass making is a delicate business in which interruptions cause many complications.

More than 86 tons of glass flowed into the rollers each day of the run. Although the rollers are water cooled, the heat finally caused them to oxidize slightly, the glass began to stick and the run was ended.

The strip has been made into safety glass and split up for use as car windows and windshields.

### Towns And Villages

**Not Doomed To Extinction As Some People Think**

If you had read some of the doleful outpourings of the last few years you might have concluded that small towns in the rural areas were doomed to extinction. The inference was that there would eventually be nothing but great cities stuck in the middle of uninhabited wild lands.

Not so bad as that. The towns and villages are not doomed, and the rural areas are not going to revert soon to the conditions of a century ago.

Government figures bear out this statement. The smaller towns and villages are getting along better than you. In the year of 1936 and 1937 the business done in these towns and villages has not declined; on the contrary, it increased 125 per cent., says the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

These same statisticians assert that business in June this year in this class of commodities was the best for any June since 1929.

Such merchandise as radio, farm implements, textiles, refrigerators and paper all showed a better business, according to reports of larger corporations doing business with smaller towns and rural areas.

There are many compensations in living in a smaller town, for a family has more room, more freedom, and generally a better standard of home life than in crowded quarters in a great city. Such advantages will survive as long as ordinary business turnover in smaller communities continues to be satisfactory.—Bloomington, Ill., Pantagraph.

### Crime Laboratory

**Mounted Police To Pursue The Scientific Detection Of Crime**

Orders have been placed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for equipment for the new laboratory for the scientific detection of crime which has been established at Ottawa with a branch at Regina. Comparison microscopes used in connection with ballistics and most modern cameras are included in the \$10,000 order which has been placed.

Methods used by Scotland Yard and the French Surete were studied by Assistant Commissioner S. T. Wood when he was in England in charge of the police contingent which was so enthusiastically received by London crowds during the Coronation procession. Commissioner Wood, it is understood, brought back a great deal of useful information.

Appointment of Dr. Maurice Powers of Rockland to the staff of the crime laboratory is expected to be followed gradually with the naming of experts to the new branch.

The R.C.M.P. already has a central finger-print branch at Ottawa with upwards of 700,000 prints on file.

The services of specialists at the National Research Laboratories will also be used by the police when the necessity arises.

The R.C.M.P. also has charge of registration of revolvers and pistols in Canada. There are approximately 60,000 weapons registered. This is believed to be the peak.—Ottawa Journal.

### Health Insurance

**Any Plan Should Be Centred Around Voluntary Hospitals**

Any scheme of health insurance should be centred around existing voluntary hospitals, the Canadian hospital council was told during a discussion in which European systems were declared unsuitable for Canada.

Dr. J. H. Holbrook of Mountain sanatorium, Hamilton, Ont., told delegates it was his opinion hospitals should be made the centre of medical practice just as schools are the centre of educational practice.

Their clinical facilities and facilities for diagnosis should be made available to private physicians in any scheme of health insurance, he said, adding he was opposed to any system that would be dictatorial in nature. 2221

### Yield Was Phenomenal

**In 1936 Prairies Produced Largest Honey Crop On Record**

The beekeeping season in Canada proved in 1936 to be one of the best on record. Not since 1931 has honey production reached such a high level as during the past season, and there have been only two years when the production was higher. The previous high crops were 29,549,000 pounds in 1930 and 29,666,000 pounds in 1931. Last year the honey crop amounted to 28,241,000 pounds as compared with 24,291,000 pounds in 1935. The increase last year, therefore, was 3,950,000 pounds or 16.3 per cent.

The outstanding feature of the season of 1936 was the phenomenal yield obtained in the prairie provinces. Favorable weather, extending well into September, lengthened the normal season considerably and resulted in bumper yields. Crops of 500 pounds per colony were not uncommon and the average for the province was more than double that of the previous year in Saskatchewan, while in Manitoba and Alberta it was greatly in excess of 1935. As a result of these conditions the prairie provinces produced the largest crop in their history. As compared with 1935 the total crop for Saskatchewan increased from 1,051,400 to 2,636,300 pounds; Manitoba from 5,018,700 to 8,135,500 pounds; and Alberta from 1,100,000 to 1,850,000 pounds. The average per hive rose in Saskatchewan from 74.7 to 155.1 pounds; in Manitoba from 97 to 158.6 pounds; and in Alberta from 84.2 to 152 pounds.

### Making Use Of Wood

**Germany Turning It Into Power, Clothes And Food**

Prof. Nelson C. Brown, of the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, returned from Germany, expressing the conviction that wood has possibilities of becoming the most important single basic material for Germany and perhaps the world.

Professor Brown said he saw wood made into wood-gas to operate engines, wood-clothes for textiles, and food for humans and animals.

The professor said 6,000 vehicles have adopted the wood-gas and have their own refueling stations where wood is bought instead of gasoline.

Twenty-five per cent. of the Nazi youth, army and government uniforms are made from wood textiles, he said. These are of wood-silk, wood-cotton and wood-wool.

They are used to make self-sufficient a country that is importing at great expense wool from Australia.

Food substitutes from wood are adequate, but expensive, said Professor Brown. He found that candy of wood-derived sugar is tasty, but the commercial use of which is not likely because of the high cost.

In 32 years, Thomas G. Weston of Calgary, drove more than 1,000,000 miles in automobiles without an accident. A newspaper published a story about his safe driving and then—he crashed into a street car.

## Canada's Progress Towards Rearmament Has Been Hastened By Authorities

### People Like To Sing

**But Usually Enjoy It More In Large Groups**

Interviewed on the subject of his success in getting movie theatre audiences to join in community singing, a well-known band leader said that he believes people like to sing in large groups. He thinks everyone has "a bit of the performer in him."

Any wife who has listened to the whistlings and warblings of her husband in the shower or at his shaving mirror of a morning will agree with this observation. Others who will find it sound are those who like to join in the hymn-singing at church.

Timid souls, who know their voices will never get them grand opera contracts, will try a tune when they are alone, or when their possible sour notes will go unheeded in a chorus of amateurs.

An army may travel on its stomach, but it also marches on its vocal chords. In that case community singing is a definite factor in keeping up morale. Right now, according to reports, new battle songs are being written in China.

Even in their native temples the Chinese are confidently singing of their "war of resistance", which is to protect their territorial integrity and their national existence.

The degree of music in the average soul may not be great. Yet there is real satisfaction in getting the music out of one's system, especially under cover of a crowd.—Detroit Free Press.

### New Arctic Post

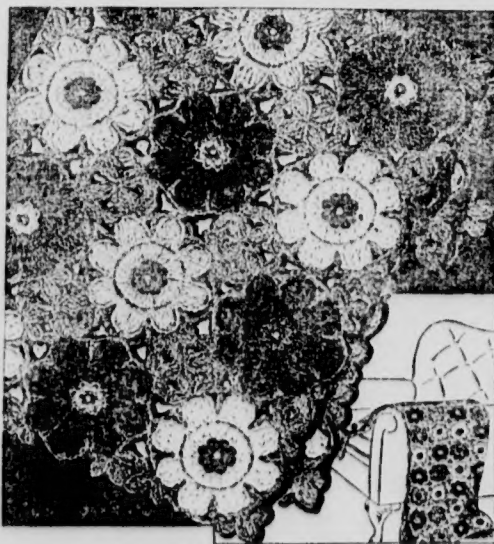
**Buildings At Fort Ross Constructed Within One Week**

When the Hudson Bay Company ship Nascope, carrying the government's eastern Arctic patrol, cleared from Fort Ross on Bellot Strait, three Hudson's Bay Company officials were left in charge of Fort Ross, the post being constructed within a week from materials landed from the Nascope. An insulated house, heated by a coal-burning range, was built, a warehouse constructed for perishables and the men made as comfortable as possible.

Major D. H. McKeand, commander of the patrol, believes the construction of Fort Ross is "an outstanding achievement in Arctic administration." He is confident the post will provide good opportunities for scientific exploration. It is on the southeast shore of Somerset Island which is separated from Boothia peninsula, northern tip of the Canadian mainland, by Bellot Strait.

Some amusement was caused when it was learned Edward Jones, fined at Bangor, Wales, for exceeding the speed limit, came from Hurry street, Liverpool.

## Afghan is Blend of Choicest Scraps



Household  
Arts  
by  
Alice  
Brooks

Make  
Flower  
Afghan a  
Square  
at a Time

PATTERN 5830

A heap of yarn scraps, a few spare hours, and the bloom of summer indoors for many winters to come! Crochet this flowered afghan square by square—they're only 3½ inch squares and go quick as a whiff. You'll have the flowers that bloom in the spring, in vivid and pastel shades, blossoming in all their glory against a background of woody leaves. Make a pillow to match, too. In pattern 5830 you will find directions for making the requirements, and color suggestions.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave., E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Canada's progress towards rearmament has been hastened in the past few months, following return to the Dominion of those cabinet ministers who attended the imperial defence conference last May.

Canadian aircraft factories are working on the program which calls for acquisition by the Royal Canadian air force of 102 planes. Shipyards on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are building four new mine sweepers. Additional coast defence batteries are being emplaced. More men are being added to both the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Last January Canada's estimates for the national defence program were boosted by approximately \$14,000,000 over those of the preceding year. Amounting to \$33,730,873, they have since been added to by supplementary votes; and their figure reached a height unknown since the Great War.

Prior to that Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of national defence, had completed reorganization of the non-permanent active militia, a force which corresponds to the British territorial and the United States National guard.

Previously the N.P.A.M. had been something of a Cinderella in the Canadian scheme of things, credited only with ceremonial parading and occasional weekends in camp. Cavalry, artillery and infantry, made up of regiments and batteries mostly without horses and guns, and large numbers of units shy in personnel outside of an officer cadre, formed the old militia.

Mr. Mackenzie, however, swept this away last December and gave Canada a new military set-up. He reduced 36 cavalry regiments to 20, of which he turned four into armored car units. A total of 135 regiments of infantry were whittled to 91. These were again split into 59 rifle battalions, 26 machine gun battalions and six tank battalions.

He increased the artillery by 41 field, six medium and five anti-aircraft batteries. At the same time the administrative services were reorganized.

Provision was made this year for the training of 46,000 men, giving them from 10 to 14 days in summer camps additional to the normal training in their local drill halls.

The permanent force, which corresponds to the regular army, has a strength of 465 officers and 3,760 other ranks. They are distributed among artillery, cavalry, infantry and administrative units. Some batteries of artillery have been completely mechanized, while a number of armored cars have been acquired for the infantry; but little real progress has so far been made in the way of providing either the permanent or non-permanent force with tanks or anti-aircraft equipment.

It is unlikely these will be manufactured in Canada; but defence authorities some time ago completed a survey of the possibilities of turning existing iron and steel plants to the making of guns and munitions.

Development in the air, additional to numerous flying fields which are dotted throughout the country, contemplate construction of 12 fighter planes; three army co-operation machines; seven flying boats; 24 bombers; 11 torpedo bombers; 18 coastal reconnaissance and 27 training planes. Progress is well underway with the increase of personnel to 195 officers and 1,498 airmen.

Tobacconist: "It's no use suing you. Here's a receipt for what you owe. We'll call it paid."

Customer: "Splendid!"

Tobacconist: "Well, what are you waiting for?"

Customer: "Isn't it—er—usual to give a chap a cigar when he settles his account?"

Another problem solved is that of "when is a new potato new?" The potato marketing board in England ruled no matter when it appears above ground, a potato is not "new" after July 31.

American youngsters play about 50 different types of games in which marbles are used.



## The World of Wheat.

By H. G. L. STRANGE

Director "Crop Testing Plan."

The world's millers are now paying a price for the top grades of Canadian wheat that is unusually high when compared with the prices they are offering for other sorts.

Why should this be, when wheats are arriving daily from Australia,

Argentina, Roumania, Russia, the U.S.A., India and other countries?

The reason, it appears, is as follows:

The wheats arriving in Europe from Canada's competitors are not, as yet, up to their usual fair quality. Millers, therefore, find it necessary to use a small percentage of high grade "Manitobas" to bring their flour "mix" up to average quality.

But Canada has only a small quantity of these high grades available, hence millers are bidding keen-

ly for them.

Canada will have, I calculate, about 90 million bushels for export, but 21 million of this is Durum and 19 million Garnet, leaving something less than 50 million only of our best grades for overseas sale, or less than a million bushels a week.

How long will the high prices for "Manitobas" last? It depends mainly upon whether the quality of the wheats from Canada's competitors improves, or whether millers find a

way to make good flour with the lower quality sorts.

Following factors have tended to raise price: Holland will import Roumanian wheat -- Continued wet weather hinders Italian corn gathering and wheat sowing -- Belgium has obtained poor wheat crop -- "Carryover" stocks in European importing countries greatly diminished -- Drought affecting South African wheat crop -- Austria negotiating

for Russian wheat and rye.

Following factors have tended to lower price: Expect Italy will soon order corn meal to be mixed with bread flour -- Lack of available ocean tonnage -- European importing countries may import 40 million less than in 1936-37 -- General improvement after rains in Argentina -- Conditions favor large Danubian wheat acreage -- Record export of citrus fruit from Palestine -- Limited gold supplies in importing countries.

# The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Fourth Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, September 28th, from 8:30 to 8:45, and Wednesday, September 29th, from 12:00 noon to 12:15.

Loans Made to 57,634 Albertans This Year . . . Sixty Per Cent to Individuals . . . How a Bank is Formed . . . Shareholders Face "Double Liability" . . . Banks Regulated by Canadian People Through Parliament . . . Deals With Bank Services . . . 49,000 Shareholders Own Canada's Chartered Banks . . . No Concentration of Power . . . Tells About Alberta's Bank Depositors and Shareholders.

THIS year, between the first day of January and the last day of August, Canada's Chartered Banks have made loans to no fewer than 57,634 Alberta customers. Who got those loans? 20,502 of them went direct to farmers and ranchers. Other individuals obtained 13,050 loans. 1,701 home-owners got Home Improvement Loans—so that Canada's Chartered Banks this year have extended new loans to 35,253 individuals—farmers, ranchers, home-owners and other private borrowers. Commercial loans numbering 13,926 have been made to other than individuals in the same period; municipalities and school districts also obtained many new loans.

Out of 57,634 new loans made this year in Alberta, more than 60 per cent of them went to individuals. Don't let anyone tell you we've stopped lending in Alberta.

Now, I return to the question, "What is a bank?" As I said in an earlier broadcast: "Above all things a bank is a place where you or your children can deposit money with absolute assurance that any time you demand it you can get it back in full, intact and with interest."

A bank is formed by a group of responsible people who believe that they can offer a service which a community needs and is willing to pay for, at a rate which will yield a reasonable profit. These are the motives of any business.

Those desiring to form the bank name five Provisional Directors, who then must petition the Dominion Parliament for an Act of Incorporation. The Bank Act demands that the Provisional Directors must themselves be subscribers to shares in the bank. The Bank Act is a Dominion law—without such law the business of accepting the people's deposits and making loans would be wholly without safeguard.

After Parliament has acted, the Provisional Directors are authorized to invite public subscriptions for the shares. Before any person buys any share the statute requires that there be placed before him, in large type, Section 125 of the Bank Act, which informs him that if the bank becomes insolvent, the shareholder will be liable to pay *once more* an amount equal to the par value of his shares. This is what is known as "double liability." Since the Bank of Canada was opened the double liability has been slightly modified and, as this central bank under Government control, assumes more and more the right of note issue, the double liability of chartered bank shareholders will be further adjusted.

You will see that the law puts a serious responsibility upon the shareholders and deliberately forces it upon their attention, in order that those who are going to handle other people's money must realize their responsibility to the full. The people are thus safeguarded against fly-by-night promoters.

When Half a Million Dollars worth of stock to the new bank has been subscribed and half of that amount paid up, this \$250,000 must be placed in the hands of the Minister of Finance. When the Minister is satisfied that the public interest is safeguarded, he returns the \$250,000 to the bank and issues a certificate permitting the bank to open for business. The Bank Act then becomes its charter. Any idea that this bank has to put money into Government Bonds to obtain currency is wholly without foundation.

Canada's Chartered Banks do not enjoy a monopoly of the right to print money. They never did enjoy any such monopoly. You often hear it said that Canada's Chartered Banks alone can "make money" and that we can print our own notes and circulate them in unlimited amounts—such statements are absolutely false. Up to 1934 each Chartered Bank had the right to issue notes—not in unlimited amounts—but only up to the amount of the capital actually paid up. There were two exceptions to this rule—the first was that we were permitted to make a

fifteen per cent increase in note issue, for a limited period only, for crop moving purposes. The second exception was that over our paid-up capital we could issue dollar for dollar against gold or Dominion notes, deposited in the central gold reserves. These exceptions are no longer in force.

With the Bank of Canada established, and controlled by the Dominion Government, we can now issue our own notes only up to ninety per cent of the amount of our paid-up capital. Every year there is to be a further reduction. The Bank of Canada issues notes and as the note issue right of the Chartered Banks is progressively cut down the Bank of Canada's note issue will take its place. In other words, the right to issue our own notes is being steadily taken from us and vested in the Bank of Canada, which, I would remind you, is the Government's central bank, not a chartered bank.

I pointed out, in an earlier broadcast, that no business is subject to such complete control and such Parliamentary scrutiny as are the Chartered Banks. Can you name another business in Canada in which every company charter automatically expires at one time and can only be renewed after Parliamentary investigation?

Although the Bank Act can be amended at any time by Parliament every ten years bank charters expire and the Act is thrown open for what is known as the "decennial revision"—which is a most sweeping and searching inquiry, conducted by the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons. Mr. Norman Jaques, M.P. for Wetaskiwin; Mr. J. C. Landry, M.P. for Calgary East, and Mr. Victor Quelch, M.P. for Acadia, are the Alberta Members of the Banking and Commerce Committee. It is a large Committee with every Province and every political party represented, so you see that the people do not lack in any sense, for the most penetrating examination of the business of banking. Who regulates the banks? None other than the Canadian people, through their elected representatives.

Into the Bank Act, by reason of the work of the Committee from year to year, have been built all of the safeguards arising from the lessons of the past.

Now I would like to deal with the services that a bank performs. These are many and varied. The bank accepts and safeguards your deposits and extends the credit based upon them to responsible people.

Alberta folk will easily follow the illustration of bank credit I'm now going to give you. This is harvest-time and in the fortunate parts of the Province the farmer is starting to haul his grain to the elevator. When he delivers his wagon-load there, he gets a grain ticket.

He takes the ticket into the bank and the bank gives him cash for it.

What does the bank do with the grain ticket then?

At the end of the day the bank lists separately all of the grain tickets issued by each elevator company. It sends them to Calgary or Winnipeg, to be collected from the Head Office of the Elevator Company which issued the tickets.

How does the Elevator Company redeem the tickets? During the movement of a heavy crop, such a company is not likely to have sufficient funds of its own to purchase all of the grain handled from day to day.

So the bank advances the sum required against the security of the grain, until the buyer in Liverpool pays for it. The bank collects from him. The proceeds go to the grain company which pays off the money the bank advanced.

What happens is this:

The farmer gets his cash on delivery of the grain to the elevator, without any waiting. And the bank provides credit from that moment on, until the grain is paid for, probably months later.

Let me point out that the "tickets" were anchored to something—in this case they were anchored to the finest form of real wealth—new wealth—grain, newly produced from the soil. You know no ship can be anchored safely unless the anchor is firmly embedded in something.

We extend bank credit to people who can, with some certainty, be expected to repay. We can only lend to responsible people because we ourselves are responsible to the depositors.

The banks provide the machinery for carrying out dozens of widely-varied, day-to-day transactions; simplifying business and facilitating the exchange of goods and services. The bank provides a place for you to leave in safe custody valuable documents or other papers; your title deeds; your life and fire insurance policies; valuables such as jewelry; and stocks and bonds. The bank collects your commercial bills, either at home or abroad. It transfers money from one part of the country to another, as you may require; and it takes care of shipment and safeguarding of securities. These are only examples of the services a Chartered Bank performs.

No doubt many of our listeners have been told that banks simply swap cheques. There seems to be an idea that there is never any settlement between banks. Here is another homely illustration: Tom Smith, in Calgary, runs a clothing store and Jim McGregor goes in to buy a suit of clothes. He gives Tom Smith his cheque for, say \$27.50. The cheque is drawn on Jim's bank—let's call it Bank A. On the other hand Tom does business with Bank B so Tom deposits Jim's cheque in Bank B and immediately gets credit for the face amount.

But then what happens? Does Bank B simply send the cheque to Bank A, and does Bank A simply cancel that cheque and destroy it, after deducting the \$27.50 from Jim's account?

No—what does happen is this—Before Jim McGregor's cheque gets back to Jim's bank it has to go through the Clearing House. The Clearing House is part of a national system, under which settlements are effected through the Bank of Canada. Daily each bank gathers together and totals the cheques deposited with it which are drawn upon each of the other banks. Every morning these are taken to the Clearing House. Where it is found that one bank has a balance due to it from any other bank, the difference is settled daily, through the Bank of Canada, by the payment of cash—not chartered bank bills—cash. This ultimate settlement through the Clearing House system is altogether ignored, or is too little understood, by many of those who criticize the Banks.

It is not difficult to understand when reduced to its simplest terms. We point out to you that, if Jim McGregor's cheque was the only cheque issued that day, Jim's Bank, Bank A, would have had to pay to Tom's Bank, Bank B, the sum of \$27.50 in cash—bills of the Bank of Canada.

Every balance between banks is ultimately settled in cash.

Now who owns the banks? There are more than 49,000 shareholders in Canada's Chartered Banks, more than 500 of them in Alberta. Most of the shareholdings are small—the average is less than 30 shares. Many of the shareholders are women to whom bank shares have been willed or Trustees who hold the shares for Estates of persons who have died. Many others are individuals who, after a lifetime of toil have sold their farms, or other holdings, and invested their money in bank shares as a source of income. These are examples to show the kind of people who own Canada's Banks. These are the people who are accused of being a part of the fabled "International Ring." They are mostly Canadians, your fellow-citizens, and most of the business that is done by their banks is Can-

adian business. Some of you may have been given a word-picture of a small group of men, owning all the banks, sitting around a table and conspiring daily to use all of everybody else's money for their own profit. Let us examine it—There is no concentration of power in the hands of any small group. The shareholders annually elect, of their own free choice, 167 Directors of known and proven business ability. Their work is to safeguard the interests of the shareholders, note-holders and depositors, in co-operation with the salaried executives—every one of whom started out as a junior in some small branch. These Directors own less than four per cent of the shares issued.

Banks each month have to report to the Government sworn particulars of the loans made to Bank Directors and to firms in which they are partners and loans for which they are guarantors. The most recent return shows that these advances are only a 108th part of the total bank loans.

No Director of a bank may vote, nor may he even be present at a meeting of the Board, when loans to himself, or any business concern in which he is a partner or director, are under consideration.

About 40% of Canada's people have savings deposits. Applying the same percentage to the population of Alberta it would appear that roughly 240,000 Albertans are savings depositors. A bank deposit is a loan to the bank. It is a debt owing by the bank. If there is a tyranny in lending are the banks tyrannized by the depositors? When a friend borrows from another is the lender a tyrant? We leave the answer to our listeners.

Parliament in its wisdom, acting upon recommendations of the Banking and Commerce Committee from time to time, has legislated to prevent the banks from doing certain things.

A bank may not lend money on mortgages, for loans must be of short term and quickly realizable. A bank is forbidden to engage in trade. It cannot buy, or lend, against its own shares or those of any other bank.

There are provisions that restrict a bank in lending to any Director. It cannot let its name appear on certain prospectuses. It cannot let its staff represent insurance companies and there are heavy penalties laid down for violation of these and other provisions of the Bank Act.

Canada's Chartered Banks are not your masters; they are not tyrannical; they are your servants—The Canadian People, through their Parliament, have so legislated as to keep them that way.

Just before my time is up, I would like to say that I have before me a poster which an organization in Edmonton is sending out over the Province. It says, "Tax the Banks—It Costs Them Nothing."

The poster to which I have referred presumes to quote from the Encyclopaedia Britannica, but I assure you that the extracts are divorced from their context and are so used as to convey a meaning exactly opposite from the meaning intended by the author, Mr. R. G. Hawtrey, an officer of the British Treasury.

You all know that when you pay taxes it costs you something. A bank is no different, in that respect, from any of you. Would your own municipality say that when the bank pays its taxes, the municipality gets nothing? However, we do not plan to waste time on absurdities, but let me say just this: That we showed you last week that 150 bank branches in Alberta were operated at a loss in 1935, and that new and added taxes had since been imposed.

We showed you the alternative—either pass the added charges on to our customers, or close branches to the point where ends can be made to meet. If it costs us nothing to pay taxes, we would have no such alternative to worry about.

Watch for Announcement Giving Dates and Times of Fifth Broadcast. This and Future Addresses Will Be Reproduced in This Newspaper.



**Professional.**

**DR. W. G. EVANS, M.D.**  
Physician, Surgeon  
Graduate of Toronto University  
Office in New Opera House Block  
Residence Phone 50, Office Phone 120  
Didsbury - - - Alberta

**J. L. CLARKE, M.D., L.M.C.C.**  
Graduate of Manitoba University  
Late senior House Surgeon of St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, N.J.  
Physician and Surgeon  
X-Ray in Office  
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**DR. H. C. LIESEMER**  
L. D. S., D. D. S.  
Dental Surgeon  
Graduate University of Toronto  
Office over Royal Bank  
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**Church Announcements**  
**M.B.C. CHURCH**  
Rev. Oscar Snyder, Pastor

**Sunday Services:**  
1:30 p.m.—Sunday School.  
2:45 p.m.—Preaching Services.  
7:45 p.m.—Preaching Service, including Young People's meeting every alternate Sunday.  
Wednesday Evenings, 8 o'clock  
Prayer Service.

**UNITED CHURCH**  
Rev. J. R. Geeson, Pastor

11:00 a.m.: Sunday School  
7:30 p.m.: Service.  
Westcott 11:00 a.m.  
Westerdale 3:00 p.m.

**EVANGELICAL**  
Rev. A. S. Caughell, Pastor

**Sunday Services:**  
10:30 a.m. Morning Worship.  
11:30 a.m. Sunday School.  
7:30 p.m. Evening Service.  
Monday 4 p.m. Jr. Christian Endeavor.  
Monday 5 p.m. Intermediate "  
Monday 7:30 p.m. Senior "  
Wednesday Evening, at 8, Prayer Mtg

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND**  
Rev. A. D. Currie

Sun. Oct. 10 Evensong 3:00 p.m.  
Sun. Oct. 24 Holy Communion 11:30 a.m.  
Sun. Oct. 31 Evensong 3:00 p.m.  
Look out for specials.

**LUTHERAN CHURCH**  
Rev. J. J. Kurling, Pastor

Westcott—English Every Sunday 11 a.m.  
German—First, third and fifth Sundays at 10 a.m.  
Didsbury—German Every Sunday at 2:30 p.m. except the fourth

**Train Time at Didsbury**

**NORTHBOUND—**  
1:14 a.m. Daily  
10:39 a.m. Daily—Except Sundays  
6:19 p.m. Daily—"Chinook"  
6:25 p.m. Sundays—"Chinook."  
**SOUTHBOUND—**  
4:50 a.m. Daily  
11:54 a.m. Daily—"Chinook."  
5:04 p.m. Daily—Except Sundays.  
1:46 p.m. Sundays—"Chinook."

**Doings of Our Neighbors**

**AT OLDS:** The management of the Olds Elks hockey team are making real headway in signing up a number of good hockey players. They prefer, however, to withhold the names of those already signed, until the entire team is signed up.

The Soap Factory that was to have been built here appears to have faded out entirely.—A pile of rocks and a sand heap on a lot on Fourth Street is as far as the promoter got with his pet scheme.

The Wm. Shobottom home, now under construction, will have a garage in the basement. Bill is not going to crank the family "lizzie" any more outdoors in the winter time.

**AT CARSTAIRS:** Boucock Brothers who have operated the Carstairs Meat Market for the past 17 years, have sold their business to R. P. Richardson of Calgary.

**Evangelical Church Notes.**

Next Sunday Thanksgiving Day will be observed in the Church. At the morning service the pastor will speak from the subject of "Gratitude." Worship with us and count your blessings. In the evening the theme will be, "Divine Friendship."

**Plea For Unification.**

A strong plea for unification of United Grain Growers Limited and the Manitoba Pool Elevators was made by the United Farmers of Manitoba before the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, when under Mr. Justice Turgeon sittings were resumed in Winnipeg, October 1st. The U.F.M. brief presented by J. S. Wood, president, pointed out that the Association had helped to start both these farmer-owned companies and that the competition which had now developed between them was a matter of regret.

"The unfortunate cleavage," the brief said, "has impaired the effectiveness and prestige of the farmers' movement as a coherent and united enterprise." But "from many quarters," Mr. Wood declared, "there is reiterated expression of impatience with conditions as they are and of increasing hope that these two great bodies of farmer-producers may be led to combine their activities and march undivided toward the progress of the future."

**Burnside Notes**

Mr. Fred Evans spent the week-end with Mr. Jack Clark.

Mr. Fred Metz was a Sunday dinner guest at the B. Woods home.

Lloyd Cipperley and James Todd were Friday evening visitors at the Milne home.

Messrs Dave Hughes and Ronald Lyons were Sunday visitors with Robert Eckel.

Miss Selina Dedela spent Sunday with Miss Evelyn Charlton at N. Eckel's.

Mr. Fred Metz entertained a few friends on Saturday evening in honor of his birthday.

Miss Marjorie McAllister, who has been spending a few weeks at the Thoman home, returned to Edmonton this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Cipperley of Calgary spent the weekend at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Cipperley.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Clark and son Jack, Mr. Albert Spraggs and Mr. Fred Evans were Sunday dinner guests at Mr. and Mrs. Otto Bittner's.

Visitors at the Chris Ehret home on Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. R. Schneider and Miss Annie Schneider of Fortington.

Miss Cassie Campbell, who has been ill for some time, is in Calgary under the doctor's care. We wish her a speedy recovery.

There will be a dance in the Lone Pine Hall on Friday evening, October 8th. Borbridge's orchestra will furnish the music.

Lone pine W.I. will meet Thursday October 14th, at the home of Misses Sadie and Gertie McLean with Mrs. Bert Pross as joint hostess.

**Release Radio Time.**

Canada's Chartered Banks released their radio time booked on a network of six Alberta stations from 12 noon to 12:15 on Wednesday, October 6th, so that their listeners could hear the play-by-play broadcast of the opening world series baseball game, it was learned from Edmonton on Tuesday.

Those who planned to hear the Wednesday-broadcast of the fifth in the series of non-political, non-controversial addresses written by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada may read this short informative talk in next week's issue of the "Pioneer."

**"The Plainsman."**

Something of the extent to which the American government had to cope with unscrupulous white men during the period 1866-76 when it was attempting to subdue the Indian is contained in "The Plainsman," which appears at the Opera House this Friday and Saturday. Arms manufacturers, eager to dispose of their surplus stocks, sent agents into the West to sell arms to the Indians. Gary Cooper who plays the part of "Wild Bill" Hickok, famous frontier character, is sent into the region to break up a syndicate. He meets "Calamity Jane," beautifully portrayed by Jean Arthur, hard boiled daughter of the old West, and they fall in love. Other famous characters portrayed in this powerful epic are "Buffalo Bill" Cody, General Custer, John Lattimer, Jack McCall, the Indian chiefs "Sitting Bull," "Yellow Hand" and "Painted Horse." President Lincoln and his wartime cabinet are also characterized in this film. Over 2,000 Cheyenne Indians and several troops of U.S. cavalry were employed in the filming of the battle sequences. The picture is from the story by Courtney Riley Cooper.

**BARGAIN****Trip to**

**LACOMBE and RED DEER**

AND RETURN

**From DIDSBURY**

**Lacombe \$1.35**

**Red Deer \$1.00**

Correspondingly Low Fares from Intermediate Stations

**Good Going October 15-16**

**Return Until October 19**

Not good on the "Chinook"

Good in Coaches only. No baggage checked. For additional information and train schedules, consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent.

**Canadian Pacific**

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Phone 38

# The "Big Interests" in Life Insurance

*Are the Policyholders  
and Beneficiaries*

IN Life Insurance, the "Big Interests" are the millions of Canadian policyholders and beneficiaries—men, women and children who share in the protection made possible by individual thrift and foresight.

The concern of those who act on behalf of these policyholders and beneficiaries is to safeguard their interests. Their accumulated savings, amounting to more than two billion dollars, must be invested wisely to obtain the greatest yield consistent with safety. Every promise made in Life Insurance policies must be fulfilled completely and promptly.

Canadian policyholders may feel justly proud of the wise and careful administration of their trust funds. Even in the darkest days of the depression, their companies met every obligation promptly and fully—bringing financial security to thousands of Canadian homes.

There is added satisfaction in the fact that the investment of Life Insurance funds has helped to build Canadian homes, schools and hospitals—and develop agriculture, industries and public utilities. Thus, the whole Dominion benefits from Life Insurance.

In the future, as in the past, Canadian policyholders and beneficiaries must always be the "Big Interests" of Life Insurance.

**Life Insurance**

Guardian of Canadian Homes



## WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Scotland Yard announced the ban on political marches in the East End of London has been extended three months.

Benches in Berlin parks reserved for the use of Jews will be painted yellow, authorities in the western section of the city, where most of the Jews lived, announced.

A new type of undersea mine capable of protecting ports effectively in time of war has been perfected by the admiralty, the London Sunday Referee said.

Egypt's new ruler, King Farouk, will be crowned Feb. 11, 1938—his 18th birthday under the occidental calendar. The young king was invested as ruler on July 29—his 18th birthday under the Moslem calendar.

While Halifax police delved into bigger crimes, somebody walked up to the station and lifted from its hinges a 300-pound gate connecting city hall and the police garage, and made good his escape.

One hundred and five bushels of oats to the acre is the record harvest of N. P. Tracy, a Lethbridge district grower. He threshed a 14-acre field of oats. The total yield was 1,470 bushels.

Traffic fatalities among Detroit children have been cut 75 per cent. In recent years by the school safety patrols, 6,500 boys who protect 2,500 city crossings for an aggregate of 12,000 hours each day.

It is not often that a storm interferes with soccer, but a recent English league fixture between Walsall and Mansfield Town was abandoned when heavy clouds made visibility almost nil.

The Aga Khan, famous sportsman and delegate from India, was elected unanimously as president of the League of Nations assembly. The prince is head of a sect of Moslems in India.

## TOTS ADORE A BRIGHT JUMPER FROCK FOR SCHOOL OR PLAY

By Anne Adams



Come Autumn with its crisp days, and every clothes-loving tot will crave such a fetching jumper frock as Pattern 4493 to see her through school and everyday wear! Stitched up in bright wool or cotton plaid, tweed, or challis, the jumper looks ever so smart worn with several dainty blouse versions in contrasting cotton or linen. Too, every kiddie will adore the smartly buttoned front, puffed-up sleeves, and classic Peter Pan collar. Mother will be delighted with the ease with which this simple frock can be cut, stitched, and finished up—even by an inexperienced seamstress! Send for your pattern to-day!

Pattern 4493 is available in children's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Size 6 jumper takes 1½ yards 36 inch; blouse 1¼ yards contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coin or stamps (coin preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Name, Address and Style Number, and send order to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

## Cannot Do The Impossible

Britain Unable To Protect Both The Mediterranean And Shanghai

A glance at the map of China reveals that Shanghai is a sort of natural phenomenon. It was bound to grow up the moment the outside world began trading with the interior of China. The mighty Yangtze is the chief artery of such trade, and Shanghai is planted squarely at the strategic point to control such trade. It is a kind of "free port" where foreign goods can be warehoused and Chinese products brought down to exchange for these imported wares. There will always be a Shanghai. But if the Japanese can convince Europe and America that their tenure at this point is much too insecure for profitable investment in permanent establishments, it might come to be a Japanese Shanghai. This would give Japan a far firmer grip on China than would even a Japanese Peiping.

But the cooling thought should always be kept in mind that the British Empire cannot do the impossible. Britain may not like to lose Shanghai. She may not like to see her fabulously rich Chinese trade snatched away from her. She may be uneasy at the loss of prestige in Asia which this whole business is bound to cause.

But she has other more pressing responsibilities nearer home. It would be insane for her to waste her strength and fritter away her incomplete new armaments in a conflict in distant Asia while the Mediterranean lies under a constant and growing menace and the peace of Europe may soon be shattered when the time is ripe. She can wait at Singapore for any new developments in the China Sea, and she can protect India by keeping the lifeline open from Gibraltar to Aden. The British Knights of the Table Round, questing all over the world for wrongs to right, have gone out of business long ago. — Montreal Star.

Lake Baikal, in Siberia, is said to be the deepest fresh water lake in the world.

## The Family Doctor

Old-Time Family Physician Has Not Disappeared, Says Speaker

Prevalent belief the "old-time family doctor" has disappeared from modern practice is "rather amusing," Dr. J. S. McEachern of Calgary said in an address at the closing session of the annual convention of the Alberta branch, Canadian Medical Association.

Individuals who express such beliefs are showing "abysmal ignorance," and probably are thinking of a bewhiskered individual who makes his calls from house to house in a two-wheeled gig, Dr. McEachern stated.

The speaker, chairman of the provincial cancer committee, emphasized importance of co-operation from the "family doctor" in stamping out the dread disease.

Work of education which the cancer committee was attempting to further could be helped immensely by co-operation of staffs in hospitals if they would appoint committees to study case histories, and by the efforts of the "family doctor" in allaying fears of patients and explaining cancer symptoms in the community, Dr. McEachern said.

## Air Conditioning

Has Now Developed Rapidly Along Industrial Lines

Air conditioning, although first approached from the standpoint of achieving personal comfort, has developed rapidly along industrial lines as well, and it now plays an important part in many industries where temperature and humidity affect the products. This is especially true in the textile and food fields, where already notable results have been reported.

The prospects are that the next five years will see rapid advances taking place in the utilization of this process, and it is not unlikely that its general effect upon industrial conditions and modes of living will be as striking as that resulting from the development of the telephone, the motorcar and the radio. — Saint John Telegraph-Journal.

## WHY NOT DO IT NOW?

By EBER BRADLEY (The Brandon Bard)

I like to read about Jack Miner  
As each author sings his song;  
But Jack is getting older now  
And can't stay with us long.  
I, too, have packed that deadly gun,  
As Jack did in days of yore;  
But I got "Kingsville religion"  
And don't do it any more.  
We love to sing of good old Miner  
And the birds about his home;  
But the lesson that he taught us—  
Have you got that through your dome?  
Do you still pack that old shotgun,  
And spin your hunting lies?  
Are you still a brainless game hog,  
Shooting everything that flies?  
And what about that boy of yours,  
With that dangerous twenty-two?  
Have you taught him game protection,  
As each father ought to do?  
Jack Miner had to make that pond  
For those wild geese and ducks;  
And it cost him days of labor  
And several hundred "bucks".  
Yet, we have hundreds of Canadians  
Who own a pond or farm,  
Where they could prevent all shooting  
And protect our game from harm.  
So, you who read this rhyme of mine,  
If you own a farm or pond,  
In honor of Jack, make it a game preserve,  
Ere he heads for the great beyond.

## "UNCLE" JACK MINER BANDING MOURNING DOVES



Jack Miner, the Canadian naturalist, says: "The hope for the betterment of this world is more love, the right kind of education, and less bayonet point compulsion." He says "If you can get a child to build a bird house that child at once becomes a conservationist, because he will not only protect the birds himself, but will not allow others to harm or destroy them." Photo shows "Uncle" Jack with a group of underprivileged children, who were taken to his home and bird sanctuary for a picnic by members of the Kingsville Lions' Club. The children are banding young mourning doves to study migration routes.

## THE CANADIAN ADVENTURE TRIP OF BOB SIM, AN ONTARIO FARM BOY

No. 14 of a Series of 16 Letters

Bob compares Eastern Canada with the West—enjoys his visit to Vancouver and Victoria, then into the United States and a dash for home. Discovers there is no Canadian Race—there is a Nationality.

On board S.S. Quilcene between British Columbia and Washington State. (Special Despatch by Bob Sim).—Sometime, somewhere this afternoon on board the Quilcene we crossed the International boundary line at a point many miles below the 49th parallel. At the moment of the crossing our Trans-Canada trip comes officially to a close. The rest is anti-climax, a three-thousand mile dash across our sister nation back to Ontario. At the Immigration Office we had to give our race. I said Canadian. There is no such thing as a Canadian race, I was told, there is a Canadian nationality, but no race. What extraction are your parents, I was asked. I said Irish and Scotch, so he wrote down English. Neither point was worth an argument, the latter possibly did violence to the rest of my ancestors. The former about recognition of a Canadian race, is a problem to which my generation must soon address itself.

Since last week we have covered less than one hundred miles. We spent eight days in Vancouver with our little tent on the Spanish Banks for headquarters. We finally sailed from there to Vancouver Island with Floradora, and all our possessions. Landing at Nanaimo we drove leisurely southward to Canada's westernmost provincial capital, Victoria. Today we left Victoria and Canada, our next letter will come from Holstein, while it will take something less than a fortnight's furious driving for us to pilot Flora the Ford back to the home garage. This letter, posted by air mail at Seattle tonight, will arrive in Toronto within fifteen hours, at a cost of six cents. Prior to 1885 there was no railway to our coast, and the journey we can make nonchalantly in fifteen hours to-day was a feat accomplished by none but the most hardy.

In a decade Canada, the great sprawling waste of land and water, will have been drawn by air service into an area smaller than England of 1885 if calculated in travel-hours. What this will mean to the realization of Canadian unity no one can say.

## A Right Little, Tight Little Island

A Canadian may step off his country to the right at Cape Breton, to the left on Vancouver Island in order to contemplate the Dominion objectively. Writing from Baddeck, Cape Breton, about eight weeks ago, you recall my description of that island, its insularity, its feeling of aloofness from us poor land-locked Canadians. Vancouver Island has the same aloofness, the same insularity; it too has lumber, minerals, fish; rather than Cape Breton Gaelic you find here a peculiar type of Englishman. The type who leaves home to escape income tax, and British weather, he comes here to spend as little as possible, to live as long as possible, but ultimately to die. It is a young man told me, an Englishman's graveyard. Victoria, he said, has the highest death rate in the world. Which you may believe if you wish.

Taken as a whole the island is different. Rich in natural resources, rich mines, fertile soil, giant trees, waters teeming with fish. Most of its goods are exported; it imports most of its foodstuffs, with the exception of truck. Its streets are narrow, the English accent is predominant, the people are settled with no desire for change. One youth said he had never been off the island, and never hoped to be. The world's best little island. What a contrast to the Mainland of British Columbia! and the Prairies! There the streets are wide; non-Anglo-Saxons predominate, fifty per cent. in Manitoba; the people are not deeply rooted, they will move in a day if something better shows up. As we saw at Saskatchewan, where the people are being so tragically expatriated.

But do not mistake the Island for some dreamy Valhalla peopled by deceased Englishmen. We went inland to see the logging operations where giant trees are felled and carried to the sea in trucks carrying over 10,000 feet in a load with logs over 100 feet long. We rode into seemingly impenetrable jungles on 100 horsepower caterpillars to drag the logs out to the open. At the sea the logs were loaded on ships bound for New Zealand and Japan.

## Here The Twain Shall Meet

Kipling was wrong, the East and West must meet, they are meeting. The British Columbia coast stirs a man's soul. Land of opportunity, gateway to the Farther West. Here the ships of two score nations ply our waters. We have a market in the millions of the Orient. Here is a future for Canada: to develop trade in Asia, to cultivate friendship among potential enemies.

In Vancouver there is a great Oriental population, Chinese and Japanese. They have their own daily papers, churches, fraternal societies. On occasions when their native lands were at war there has

been trouble. Finally their leaders met and decided to live agreeably together in Canada. It is the genius of Canada to find a place for every race within it. First with the Indians, then the French, then with the Continental Europeans. Now the Oriental.

We attended a Japanese Coronation celebration in Vancouver. In their native costumes, they danced and sang as did their fathers in Japan. But it was a demonstration of loyalty to Canada, their chosen country.

Yet we refuse these industrious and loyal races a vote. Unless we place a trust in them, how can we exact a full measure of loyalty in return.

## Among Those Not Mentioned

The difficulty in writing these letters is not to find material to write about, but to decide what to leave out. So we must leave unmentioned the fishing fleet, the canning factory, our fish dinners, that bowl of clam chowder, an enjoyable day at the Prince of Wales Fairbridge Farm School where British children are brought from the slums to be trained for Canadian farm life, and I haven't a line for salt water bathing, or mountain climbing, or how we washed Manitoba mud off Flora. Flora being the Ford, it was her first bath, and she looked beautiful.

My next letter will be written from Holstein, but it may not appear in the next issue. Between then and now we are citizens of Canada, without race, in transit in the United States of America.

## Built In Regular Docks

New Flying Boats Larger Than Ships Columbus Used

Larger than sailing ships which Columbus used for his voyage to America in 1492, the six flying boats under construction for trans-Atlantic service will accommodate 50 persons each on a 24-hour schedule between the United States and Europe, Pan American Airways' officials said in describing plans for the new equipment.

Two thousand aircraftmen, scattered through 20 divisions of the Boeing Aircraft Company's Seattle plant, are moving rapidly toward completion of the fleet, which will be placed in use following preliminary surveys now on by the American company in co-operation with Imperial Airways of Great Britain, they said.

Fully loaded, the trans-Atlantic flying boats will weigh 42.5 tons, and will have a cruising range with 50 passengers of 3,200 miles. Seventy-five passengers may be carried on shorter flights.

The flying boats will carry a crew of 10, for whom complete living quarters are provided on the flight deck. They are powered by four 1,500-horsepower Wright "Cyclone" engines which, according to the company, have been in the course of secret development during the last two years.

Top speed of the flying boats is estimated at 200 miles an hour, but only about 150 miles an hour will be flown at the normal cruising range, it was said. Besides its passengers, each of the new airplanes will carry 2.5 tons of cargo.

Besides sound-proofing, air-conditioned interiors are provided for private cabins, staterooms, dining rooms and lounges.

Aeronautical engineers said the "flying clipper ships" were so big they had to be erected according to ship-building methods in enormous "docks" within factory walls, after which they are to be towed outside and assembled in "dry docks." When completed, the "clippers" will slide down the ways of an inclined ramp leading to the water, just as any big ocean liner would have to do.

## Must Be Disappointed

Old Employee At Windsor Castle Has Seen No Ghosts

The retiring Superintendent of Works at Windsor Castle, John Lamb, states that he has seen no ghosts during his 27 years in office. He entered the Castle service, however, too late for the last recorded appearance of the Black Lady. Reported to be the shade of Queen Elizabeth, the Black Lady is supposed to give warning of impending deaths in the Royal Family. She was last reported to have been seen in one of the corridors of the Castle a few days before the death of Queen Victoria.

There are more than 6,000 kinds of hibiscus in Hawaii—all developed from three original varieties.

X-ray motion pictures are being made in Berlin.



## THE YELLOW BRIAR

A Story of the Irish on the Canadian Countryside

By PATRICK SLATER

By arrangement with Thomas Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

### CHAPTER XI.—Continued

The Marshall family were honestly concerned about my condition of health; but I told them I had got medicine to take, and, worse luck, I produced the bottle. The dose was a tablespoonful night and morning before meals. Miss Elizabeth saw to it that I took my medicine. It was horribly-bitter astringent stuff.

"I read on the label that it is good for most every ailment, Patrick, even for fainting spells," the solicitous young woman told me, with a smile. "So perhaps it will cure you!"

I kept away from the house and threw my body into hard work in an attempt to burn the fever out of my system. I can sincerely recommend a daily walk of eighteen miles between the handles of a bucking plow to any young man who is love sick—to be followed by a rest of eight hours on a hard bunk.

A day or two before Christmas that year, Samuel Arnold drove up the lane to make his expected visit on Miss Elizabeth Marshall and her family. Mr. Marshall was away to town. So I stepped out to do the honors and took the young gentleman's team. Mr. Arnold said he would go with me to the stable. It had been a long, cold cutter ride for the man—the snow crunched under foot. He came muffled up with fur cap and robes, but on alighting, his legs were stiff and numb with the cold. His purpose in coming with me, I found, was to dandify himself up for an effective stage entrance at the house. Off came the fur cap; and on he clapped a high silk plug much affected by the young Irish gentry of those days. The smart young man was wearing pants with plush stripes and a black frock coat with two buttons at the small of the back. As he fingered his bow-tie and turned to walk towards the house, it occurred to me that I might do him a kindly turn. He seemed a civil young man. He had come a long way, and was entitled to a good run for his money.

"Pardon me, sir," I said to him; "but the Marshall ladies have a prejudice against tobacco chewing. Perhaps you better wipe your chin and rid up the corners of your mouth a little."


Mr. Arnold took the suggestion kindly.

"And perhaps, too," I told him, "you better leave your plug with me. You might be forgetful and take a chew unbeknownst to yourself like!"

I carried his grip up to the house and ushered him in the front way, which had been freshly shovelled for the occasion.

That was one festive season the Marshall parlor gave useful service for its idle keep. Mr. Arnold prided himself on his deep singing voice; and his idea of a good time was to have Miss Elizabeth play hymn tunes for him on the melodeon. The man's voice vibrated the wire stems on the wax flowers and penetrated the remote fastnesses of the Marshall house. After several days of it, the committee rose and reported progress. Mr. Arnold apparently asked leave to sit again at a later date. Mrs. Marshall thought him an agreeable young man. William Marshall

**THIS BACKACHE IS AGONY!**



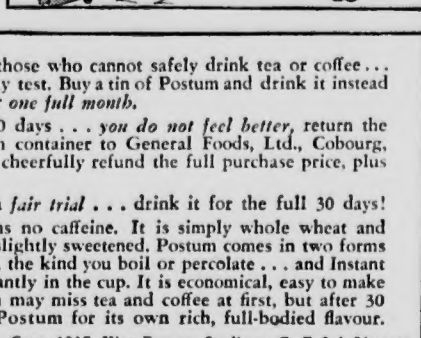
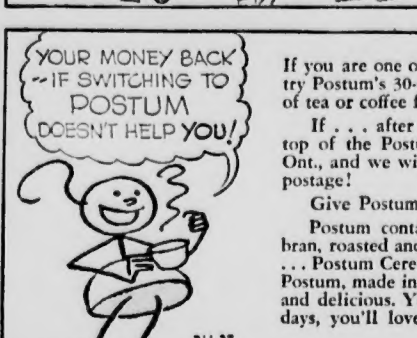
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If you are one of those who cannot safely drink tea or coffee... try Postum's 30-day test. Buy a tin of Postum and drink it instead of tea or coffee for one full month.

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had tried him several times, but never struck sparks strong enough to light up a discussion of any kind. Mr. Arnold pulled on his fur cap and drove away with a cordial invitation to come again.

The Rev. James Berry—that incorrigible matchmaker—wrote the bread-and-butter letter. He reported that the young man was very favorably impressed.

Arnold returned to the Marshall farm in lilac time. As luck had it, Miss Letitia was present to make his acquaintance. On the occasion of this visit, the young man's mind was not on hymn singing. He had driven over to make arrangements about getting married. He was surprised and disappointed when Miss Elizabeth told him that, at the moment, she was not thinking of marrying any one.

It then transpired that Rev. Mr. Berry, in the heat of match-making, had overstepped his instructions and that the clergyman's limber tongue had placed young Arnold in a very awkward predicament. All his friends and neighbors over home had been told the match was made, and the whole countryside knew that Arnold was now off to attend to the details of getting married to Miss Elizabeth Marshall of Mono. An awkward affair that, was it not? Arnold argued his side of the case with great vigor, and spent a couple of days trying to persuade the young woman to take a reasonable view of the situation. Elizabeth did not see matters in his light. Aunt Letitia spoke her mind strongly on the wisdom of the girl getting a good husband with a two-hundred-acre farm all clear, now that the opportunity presented itself. Quite a bit of pressure was brought to bear on Elizabeth, but she was adamant. Altogether, a very unhappy time was had. Finally Miss Letitia had one of her weak spells; and Samuel Arnold threw up his hands and asked that his team be got ready for the road by two o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Marshall asked me if I would mind lending a hand by having the visitor's team ready at that unearthly hour. That was no task for me—it was a downright, joyful pleasure. I gave the Arnold horses oats enough to send them steaming down the road; and then I took a walk off somewhere—I was horribly distressed in spirit.

On returning, I found the house in darkness. The air was mellow with moonlight and vibrant with the rasping, pulsing hum of the tree locusts. At the gate of the snappy new picket fence, which now totters on its time-worn way, I found the cause of all the family trouble awaiting me. The girl was in her bare feet and her hair had tumbled down from a loose coil.

"Why, Miss Elizabeth," said I, "I thought every one would be in bed

long ago. Bob and I were waiting up to get Mr. Arnold's team ready for him."

"Oh it's heart-broken I am," she told me with a choke in her voice.

"Now, now, Betty," said I to her, "it's this night time does it. The shadows will all flee away with the fairness of the morning."

"If that old thing, Letitia, would only mind her own business," she sobbed, "I know Ma would leave me alone."

The girl's face was pale in the moonlight, and she was in distress.

"Why, Betty," I comforted her, "they're all interested in your welfare, and they're trying to plan the best for you."

"But I don't want to marry that conceited thing—with his singing," she burst out.

"The man might make you a good home," I counselled, "his folk are highly spoken of."

"But I don't want him," she sobbed. "I don't want him at all... It's you I want, Paddy!"

The girl's hair got tangled up in her bare arms and seemed to blind me. I could feel the sobs shaking the curves of her soft, warm body. It was Betty taught me a woman's tears have a salty taste.

"Oh! take me," she whispered, "never to forsake me—because I love you so."

"Now, now, girl," I told her after awhile, "you'll always have Paddy as a last resort. Sure, child," said I, "you'll never be a left-over like your grand-aunt Letitia—I'll guarantee that!"

The thought touched a funny spot and broke the spell the moon was casting.

"I don't know why they are all so much concerned about my affairs," she complained, "why don't they leave a girl alone to live her own life? They must want to get rid of me!"

"Well," I said, with a chuckle, "they'll all be damn well concerned about your affairs, Elizabeth Ann, if that Aunt Letitia of yours spies you standing out here in the moonlight with your arms about the neck of a no-account Irish papist."

"Oh! well, anyway, you clumsy sweetheart," she smiled at me through glistening tears, "it's me culpa, Paddy, and you won't have to tell your ghostly father, John Sheridan, anything about it."

With that, she fled into the darkened house.

"Come, Bob," said I, when at last I got my breath back, "let us go and think this matter over."

It was clear as day what was the matter with Paddy Slater. He was hopelessly in love with the woman whose fresh young heart had burst open, like a flower, in wild surrender there. In the hot heyday of his youth, his blood was tingling with a love sickness of which a country lad once sang:

"My beloved is unto me as a cluster of flowers in the vineyards of Engedi... Behold thou art fair, my love, behold thou art fair!... Thou hast doves' eyes... Thy teeth are like a flock of sheep that are even shorn which come up from the washing... Thy two breasts are like two roes that are twins, which feed among the lilies... Thy lips drop as the honey-comb; honey and milk are under thy tongue; and the smell of thy garments is as the smell of Lebanon... Stay ye me with cakes of raisins, comfort me with apples; for I am sick of love!"

—Holy Bible.

And Paddy Slater knew what unhappiness that love would bring to a family to whom he was honour-bound by ties that snubbed about the heart of a lonely barefoot orphan boy. Now, I ask you, all and sundry, what should the miserable lad have done?

I hung about the house till long after two o'clock in the morning. I

could hear the heart-broken swain snoring soundly, dragging a bow over his base cord like a regular fare-you-well. Evidently the man was snugly till breakfast call. I went into my own room and packed up some working clothes in a clean grain sack.

Bob was waiting for me at the kitchen door. He was a crippled dog, worn out with the weight of his years. I felt heart-scalded to be leaving him, and I knelt down to try, and explain matters.

"I'm off on a long journey, Bob, my friend," I told him.

The dog stuck his long snout into my face and whined querulously. The old fellow was suffering from a disorder that was a private matter between two gentlemen; but while I was around to do him little services, he took an interest in the affairs of the farm and got about without much discomfort. But it seemed a shame to be deserting him.

(To Be Continued)

### Little Helps For This Week

Fear ye not, stand still and see the salvation of the Lord which He will show to you to-day. Exodus 14:13.

The folded hands seem idle, But if folded at His word It is a holy service, In obedience to the Lord.

It is not the multitude of hard duties, it is not constraint and contention that advance us in our christian course. On the contrary it is the yielding of our wills without restriction and without any choice, to tread cheerfully every day in the path where the Lord leads us, to seek nothing, to be discouraged by nothing, to see our duty in the present moment, and to trust all else without reserve to the will and power of God. Godliness is the devotion of the soul to the Master, as to a living person whose will is to be its law, whose love is to be its life. It is the habit of living before the face of God, and not simply the doing of certain things.

### A Quick Convert

A Communist agitator rode into Hyde Park, and later leaning his bicycle against the railing, mounted a soap box and proceeded to address the crowd.

"If your family is hungry," he shouted, "raid a shop and take food for them, and don't care what anybody says. If your wife hasn't got a coat, pick the best fur coat you can see, and ignore the consequences."

After several more minutes in this strain, he dismounted from his soap box, and his next words were:

"Where's the scoundrel who took my bike?"

### AMERICA'S CHAMPION COLLIE DOG



Lochinvar, (Ireland of Glamis) America's champion collie dog, wants to get in the billiard game which his mistress, Miss Cherry Osborne of Long Island, New York, played at the Banff Springs Hotel recently. Lochinvar, himself worth \$5,000, is able to earn the meagre salary of \$50 per day as a movie star in Hollywood.



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CJCJ	690	kilocycles
CFAC	930	kilocycles
CJOC	950	kilocycles
CJCA	730	kilocycles
CFRN	960	kilocycles

—LISTEN IN!

## LOCAL & GENERAL

Mrs. Foote of Calgary was visit-  
ing here on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Miquelon and  
son visited with Mrs. Miquelon's  
parents at Olds over the weekend.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Steele have moved  
into the Klaholt residence on Shantz  
Avenue.

Mr. Hugh Lee who is relieving at  
the Pool Elevator at Airdrie was in  
Didsbury on Sunday renewing ac-  
quaintances.

Mr. Melvyn Huget and his friend,  
Mr. Stewart Duncan, spent the  
weekend with the former's parents,  
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Huget.

Mrs. J. Cummins and son Will-  
iam returned on Saturday after  
visiting at Vancouver and other B.C.  
points.

Word has been received that Miss  
Ruth Gable has been awarded her  
degree of R.N., with honors, at the  
Kelowna Hospital.

Miss Irene Kercher, of Calgary,  
is spending a couple of weeks at the  
home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs.  
Ed. Kercher.

Owing to the bad condition of the  
roads last week, Berschts' Anniver-  
sary Sale will continue one week  
more, until October 16th.

Dr. Crowe of Schreiber, Ontario,  
visited with his brother in law, Mr.  
George Burns, last weekend enroute  
for the Pacific coast.

Valiant story of a nation's heroes  
—Wild Bill Hickok, Calamity Jane,  
Buffalo Bill Cody, General Custer.  
"The Plainsman," at the Opera  
House this Friday and Saturday.

Don't forget the Sample and  
Rummage Sale to be held in the  
Leusler Block on Saturday, Oct.  
9th, at 2:30 p.m. Hear the import-  
ant messages to be broadcast over  
Station KULA.

Mr. Ralph Hansen, who is reliev-  
ing at the Creamery at Lacombe,  
drove down Sunday and was accom-  
panied by Miss Margaret Ranton  
and Mr. George Royds, who visited  
their homes here.

The 20th Century Club have ar-  
ranged to hold a box social at their  
next meeting, October 12th. The  
entertainment will be an operetta  
and pantomime. Come and see your  
favorite stars on the stage.

Mr. Harry Gabel who has been in  
the Calgary Hospital for the past  
eight weeks, returned home on Sat-  
urday. He informs us that the  
wound in his leg is completely  
healed and he is glad to be able to  
get around again.

Mrs. J. A. McGhee went to Ed-  
monton on Monday where she will  
visit Eastern Star Chapters in her  
capacity of Grand Associate Con-  
ductress of the Alberta Grand Chap-  
ter.

There will be a business and re-  
organization meeting of the Dids-  
bury Boys' Band held in the Band  
Room of the Public School on Wed-  
nesday, October 13th at 8 o'clock.  
All members are requested to be  
present.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Duncan and  
Mr. and Mrs. Allen Hunsperger  
attended the funeral services of the  
late Mrs. Thomas Belway in Calgary  
last Friday. Mrs. Duncan accom-  
panying the remains to Osgoode,  
Ontario, for burial. Mr. and Mrs.  
Allen Hunsperger spent the week-  
end with relatives at Hartell.

Miss Maggie Finlay arrived from  
Jebba, Nigeria, on Friday, having  
been invalided home on a 15-month  
furlough. Miss Finlay has been  
stationed as a missionary in West  
Africa for the past 15 years. She  
will spend the winter in the Didsbury  
district. She reports that Miss Flo-  
rence Finlay, who is also stationed  
at Jebba, expects to be home early  
in the new year.

### BUTTERFAT

Table cream	30c
Special	22c
No. 1	20c
No. 2	17c

### EGGS

Grade A Lge.	25c
Grade A Med.	23c
Grade B	16c
Grade C	12c

## Resolution to Ban Political Broadcasting over Network

At the recent sessions of the Red  
Deer Presbytery of the United  
Church at Caretairs, the following  
resolutions, which were passed,  
might be of interest. It was re-  
solved to endorse heartily the deci-  
sion of the Canadian Broadcasting  
Corporation with regard to elimina-  
tion of liquor advertising from the  
national network and also that "we  
request a further reduction of com-  
mercial advertising over the network  
on Sunday," as well as petition for  
elimination of all political broad-  
casts on Sunday.

These resolutions support the posi-  
tion taken by the Alberta Conference  
of the United Church last summer

George E. Hughes, City commis-  
sioner since his election last Novem-  
ber, died at his Calgary home on  
Sunday afternoon after a short ill-  
ness. He was 65 years of age.

L. D. Byrne, recently appointed  
permanent commissioner to admin-  
ister the Social Credit Act, will be  
paid at the rate of \$6,000 a year.  
G. L. MacLachlan, chairman of the  
Social Credit board, announced last  
week. The new commissioner, who  
is at present in Birmingham, Eng.,  
will not be paid any commissions in  
addition to his salary, Mr. Mac-  
Lachlan said.

Attention Men—You will do well  
to visit the Sample and Rummage  
Sale this Saturday at the Leusler  
Block. Along with an attractive  
display of samples, there will be a  
quantity of first grade motor oil—a  
complete change if your car re-  
quires it—also a quantity of coal  
and calcium for livestock.  
Remember our prices are right!

### CLASSIFIED ADS.

For Sale.—Suffolk Ram 3-yr-old,  
good stock. Apply to J. R. Luft,  
Westcott. (40c)

Lost in Didsbury or within two  
miles on blind line west.—Tire Chain  
and small jack (new). Reward  
Finder please return to the Pioneer  
Office or Walter Frain. (40p)

Radio For Sale or Trade For  
Young Horse—A. Braley at Morgan  
Cressman's place. (39p)

Regd. 1-Year-old Suffolk Ram  
For Sale.—Abe Snyder, RR2 Dids-  
bury. (392p)

### B.A. SERVICE STATION

Darned near time

for

**ANTI-FREEZE!**

We have "Frost-Cop"  
& "Eveready" anti-freeze.

**GEO. PARSONS**

Don't . .

GO AROUND WITH  
WET FEET.—Call into

**SCOTT'S**

— and get a pair of his

**Guaranteed Rubbers**

**90c \$1.00**  
and **\$1.25**

Men's  
Guaranteed Waterproof  
Shoes  
**\$4.50**

Windbreakers **\$1.95 up**

Pullover Sweaters **\$1.40**

Full Line of Fall and Winter  
Underwear at Bargain Prices.

**T. E. SCOTT**

## New Shipment . . PURSES

at Popular Prices

Women's  
**69c to \$1.19**  
Children's **29c**

Good  
Crash Towelling . .  
at **25c and 55c**

White or  
Striped Flannelette  
**2 Yards for 35c**

Extra Wide  
White Flannelette  
British Made  
**3 Yards for \$1.00**

36-Inch  
Striped Flannelette  
New Patterns  
**22c & 25c per Yard**

Fancy  
Underwear Crepe  
**3 Yards for \$1.00**

Plain  
Grey Flannelette  
**22c & 25c per Yard**

Girls Winter Weight  
Bloomers  
**35c per Pair**

**PILLOW TUBING**  
**3 Yards for \$1.00**  
and **50c per Yard**

You'll Get It At  
**RANTON'S**  
Didsbury, Alberta

**E A T**  
At the  
Bright Spot  
for a Satisfactory Meal!

**Rosebud Garage**  
and SERVICE STATION

Have Your Motor  
Reconditioned . .  
Complete Reboring and  
Honing Service.

Stop—and Gas with us  
**PHIL ANDREWS, Prop.**

Another New Shipment of—

Coats  
Dresses  
and Millinery

Large Shipment of  
**WINDSOR YARNS**

Ladies Black Velvet  
"Gaytee" Overshoes

**Mrs. WILSON'S**  
Main Street